

TRAVELING COSTUME Skirt of mixed brown cloth finished with three rows of stitching around the bottom. Cape is of light tan with yoke of the skirt cloth, large sleeves and leather belt.

Women.

FASHION'S STERN EDICTS.

Costumes Suitable for Outdoor Walking-How They Should Be Made-Embroidered Wraps for the Theater-The Puffed Sleeves

cial Correspondence of The Evening Star. NEW YORK, February 17, 1893.



grav blue tint. The vest is of gray blue velvet and the cloak of the same color, but of lighter cloth and trimmed with camel's hair braid. The skirt is taken in the width. so that no seam is needed except in the back, which is gored so that it looks like any other skirt. In front it needs some small pleats. in the back the folds turn toward the center. silk or satin and has

relvet vest. The long jacket can also have a vest, which is buttoned to it directly. If the waist is worn without the which is buttoned to The dress material has no seam in front



FESTOCNED WITH ORGANDIES. except the darts and fastens at the shoulders. armhole and under the arm with very small hooks. If you do not want to cut the material the front of the bodice can be pleated. The sleeves are Russian in form with deep cuffs. The velvet vest is low cut in front and in the back as shown in the picture and is kept in position by whalebones. It reaches only to the skirt band and hooks in the front, carrying the sairt band and hooks in the front, carrying the side point to be hooked at the side of the belt. The skirt of the cloak crosses in the back by an added fold. In the front it is box pleated and sewed at the waist, so as to fall loosely. The jacket is silk lined and has a little cape which is trimmed with braid. The sleeves are also trimmed with braid.

It seems a pity to begin to use organdies and silk muslins till summer comes in, but they are so pretty it is hard not to. Besides they give an effect of vogue to the somewhat passe gowns of the season at this time when one hardly wants to buy entirely new outfits. A very pretty Nile green silk that had grown a little soiled about green silk that had grown a little soiled about the edge of the skirt and marked about the arms as a party dress was brightened into charming freshness by a deep ruffle of silk organdie set freshness by a deep ruffle of skirt. The top of



EMBROIDERED THEATER WRAP. the ruffle was headed by three rows of ribbon, pink, rich green and gold, these being the colors in the organdie. The ribbons were jeweled with amber, black jet and emerald beads. The upper part of the bodice was covered with the organdie, making a sort of yoke outlined by a band of the pink ribbon that crossed the breast and passed to the back under the arms. Big ruffles of the organdie fell over the shoulders. And the dress was certainly a lovelier one than ever it had been when first made. Another afternoon gown of rose silk

FOR OUTDOOR WEAR. cream and pink design of flowers. At the foot of the skirt there was a ruffle in rosetted folds, the sleeves of silk were taken out entirely and muslin ones substituted. These were full at the shoulders and extended to below the elbows. Some of the Latest Styles for Lovely A feather fan in cream and lilac hung by a pink ribbon from the waist. Still it is almost a pity not to wait till summer, with its garden parties and soft warm moonlight! But that is the way with us now! Green peas and violets at Christ-mas and organdies in February! Next we will have ice boating and fur right here in June Both costumes described are sketched herewith The next picture shows an embroidered theater wrap. The fur plastron which comes down to a point in front is surrounded by a double frilled collar which fastens in front. Beneath the plastron the long front breadths begin. These are fastened on with large safety hooks and held in position in front by a very broad girdle that is sewn on one side and hooked on the other. This belt or band is very stiffly lined and is adorned with bead work. It is straight on the lower edge and at the top is cone-shaped. The whole of the front breadth



CAPE WITH DOUBLE COLLAR. the figure in the fashion of an ordinary long cloak. Either changeable velvet or silk can be used as lining; for our model brown velvet with large yellow brocaded flowers on it was used. The double collar was of yellow velvet and so was one girdle, which was embroidered with brown beads. With the wrap was worn a very small turban-shaped cap of yellow velvet, trimmed with yellow ostrich plumes and an

antique buckle.

Another outer garment for evening wear is presented in the next picture. It is an opera cape with double velvet collar. The cape is made of striped mauve and pink lined with woolen material, which serves instead of the ordinary silken lining and is also warmer. The mauve stripe of the lower part of this opera cloak merges into a greenish shade and the pink stripes have parrow diagonal lines which give cloak merges into a greenish shade and the pink stripes have narrow diagonal lines which give the impression of being raised or embossed. The velvet collar is cut round, so that it stands out on the shoulders, and it is but little gath-ered at the neck. The lining of the changeable velvet collar must be cut out first and properly fitted. It is alike back and front, and is sewn

in at the same time with the long cape.

The empire gown, when modified by the train and petticoat effect, admits much elaboration.

as in the example pictured the petticoat part may have at the foot a border as costly and elegant as you like. It may be lace, knots of ribber descriptions and the same and the same and the same as bon, flowers or rich beading.



MODIFIED EMPIRE GOWN. ontrast with the train. The train is of heavy stuff and, of course, lined with the richest material, because it is entirely loose from the petticoat. Its edge may be embroidered heavily with rich jeweling and beading. The lining may contrast with the outside. About the waist, the waist of course being close under the arm, passes a bodice girdle of the material of the train. The bodice should be so heavily embroidered that it seems merely a Persian-like band of rich needle work.

THE BIG PUFFED SLEEVES of the material of the train are finished at the edge with a narrower band of the same embroidery. This must not be applique embroid-ery and it should be of real metal thread and ery and it should be of real metal thread and of jewels as costly as you please or can afford. If you fancy the empire style suits only the simpler materials you are making a big mistake. One thing may be said for the empire, maybe a woman may look a bit queer standing, but seated she can hardly help being a picture. If she will only hold her head well and try to do justice to her gown the rest of her will be all right. The woman with a very long waist held in by a fearfully tight corset is not only miserable when she is seated, but she looks it, and she can neither sit down nor get up gracefully. The empire clad girl should be able to do both if she is not dressed all wrong beneath the gown.

Be careful in selecting your purples, especially in cloth. Many purples seem to be an ugly brown at night. The right purple should only take a richer and deeper tone by gaslight. Black in combination with purple brings out the latter color by day as well as by night into added brilliancy. Purple seems to suggest furs

and velvet and richness. It is by all means a color for winter and cold weather. Also, re-member, that the revived "royal purple" does not shade off into lighter colors and lavender not shade off into lighter colors and lavender as did our violet of a season or so ago. Purple is essentially a color by itself and merges itself into no other color. It permits near it only such other shades as will lend themselves to its own regality. Just remember that when you contemplate putting a purple veil over your rosy cheeks, and don't do it. As for green veils, what can one say. The woman who will wear one is beyond advice. As well leave her to her own destruction, and what is worse, let her disturb every one who looks at her. By the way, the purple we find in old brocades makes the modern purple seem harsh and garish. The modern purple has a stone grayness of tone, the old purple has a soft, almost rosy shade. Let this be a word to the wise.

A PROMENADE COSTUME.

Ultra Fashion and Ultra Common Sense Walk Hand in Hand. Since the fall and decay of the trained street dress the ultra fashionable women have adopted walking costumes which swing clear of the ground. More than that, they are short enough to show boots and ankles. The short gown is almost invariably trimmed with a broad band of fur, which marks the effect and draws attention to the fact that whereas the wearer dragged a train of superlative length two months ago she has now become the ardent disciple of the

adical wing.

Those abbreviated skirts are full and lined Those abbreviated skirts are full and lined often with silk alone. Of course, they are purely and simply promenade costumes and their 1830 fullness is highly suggestive of business like strides and promenades for a purpose. One seen on the avenne was of heliotrope cloth and dahlia velvet. Three rows of Alaska sable were set around the skirt at interals of about eight inches. Between them were twists of the velvet. The bodice was tight fitting and fastened invariably. A broad velvet belt was tied about the waist in a butterfly bow. Bouffant velvet sleeves, tightened suddenly at the elbow, fitting closely to the wrist. the elbow, fitting closely to the wrist.



A long fur bea and large must completed the gown's trimming, for no jacket was worn with it. Other pretty morning dresses follow the 1830 model as to short waist, OULD ANYTHING BE more suitable for brisk outdoor walking than the costume pictured in the initial illustration? the initial illustration?

PINK AND GREEN. Satins Are Shot With Colors of Flowers

With Foliage. There is a newly imported gown of pink satin shot with green. It is to be worn by a woman noted for her genius in dress and the

woman noted for her genius in dress and the almost unique fancies she embedies in some of her costumes. Madame, be it understood, is almost, but not quite, a mode maker.

The gown to be discussed, however, is not strikingly unconventional; it is, in fact, very much in the existing mode. But it is prettier than some other bertha bedecked gowns, and the back, like Excelsior's, bears a brave device.

The skirt is plain and straight and decreit The skirt is plain and straight and doesn't breathe a hint of hoops. But the immense court train may have subdued the inclinations

A rounding corsage of miroir velvet showing pink and green lights meets at a point well up the back and then slopes apart again to show the fullness which expands into the train. That train would have been a broad and an awkward Watteau if the deft corsage had not subdued it to more decorous grace. A full bertha of lace



IS IT CONVENTIONAL?

HER OFT-DESCRIBED TROUSSEAU.

Poor Marie, the seventeen-year-old bride of Ferdinand, has had her wedding finery de-scribed ad nauseam in the English papers and with faithful repetition in our own. The En-From the Jenness Miller Monthly glish papers, which are amusing advertising mediums, praise the plain little princess' face and gush over her colorless personality with a truly British taste for all things royal.



ple Might Copy.

A BRIDE'S RECEPTION GOWN. We exercise a little more common sense in our criticism and acknowledge that the design-ers of Marie's costumes studied her faults and worked around them as though she were not a

She is still so young that her figure, described as "tall and rather slender," is, in fact, thin and angular. Therefore the materials of her trousseau are warm-hued velvets of complimentary colors, bright rough cloths, red and purplish shot silks and brilliant passementeries. They are fashioned into draped bodices, filled about the bust and gathered into wide sashes, broad belts or breast-high bands of embroid-

It is noticeable that the majority of the street and house gowns have a decided yoke effect, either square or rounded, and that they are, after all, moderately simple in design. offer all, moderately simple in design.

One particularly handsome costume which we commoners could utilize for service on of retrograde processes in bones and joints and many occasions is of velours miroir, shifting from tenderest spring-time tints of willow to the intenser greens of summer. The skirt is slenderly gored and perfectly plain. The bodice is draped slightly across the breast and the fullness lies in unfastened folds. The sleeves are drooping puffs tight neath which glint the greens of the velvet pile. The tiny bonnet worn with this costume has

They Are Fuller Than They Were and Velvet Trimmed. The mid-season coats and jackets do not differ greatly from the hundred and one styles we have been wearing since November. There



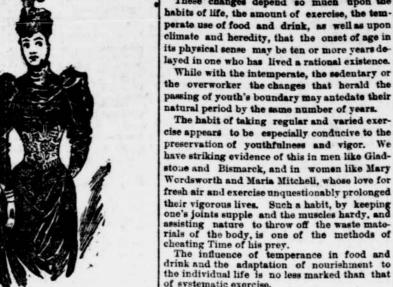
are fewer Watteau capes now, perhaps, but I am inclined to believe that they have been innately unpopular from the first. It was so easy to manufacture the home-made article and smooth the misfits into the sin-concealing fold that the \$100 garment mingled with plebeian upstarts which could scarcely boast \$20 between them. So the Wattenn is gaing \$30 between them. So the Wattenn is gaing \$30 between them. plebeian upstarts which could scarcely boast also be used.

\$20 between them. So the Watteau is going Tripe is a very digestible and neurishing arti-\$20 between them. So the Watteau is going out. In its place is worn a tight jacket, flaring at the bottom. It may be double breasted and trimmed with two rows of buttons besides the fur edge and the inevitable collarette. The hard or soft, will form an excellent food. buttons must be large and of metal. A green cloth jacket has a double row of gilt filigree buttons as large as a dollar.



The Princess Wears a Few Gowns Plain Peo- PROPER FOOD AND LONG LIFE

THE TERM "OLD AGE" IS EVIDENTLY a relative one; it depends not by any means upon the actual number of years a man or



princess of the blood.

She is a blonde, not dashing, but of that lifeless, characterless type which fades at middle age into the hopeless, dreary commonplace.

the waist from hips to bust is of passemen-teric elaborately woven in gold and silver, bea passementerie crown edged with a twist of velvet and a rampant little bow, above which curl green aigrettes.

DEMI-SAISON COATS.



collar and muff of fur and the toque is made of the almond colored cloth of the jacket, trimmed

sweeps over the enormous sleeves, which are tied around the elbows and finished with a flounce of the lace.

Another evening robe worn by the same so far down in the middle of the back that it Another evening robe worn by the same woman is a thoroughgoing Empire, also en train. The bust is bound with turquois blue chiffon caught in a large bow on the left side and falling thence in a blue cloud to the hem of the gown. The sleeves are merest shoulder puffs.

A third costume has an umbrella skirt trimmed with two bands of fur. The bodice is slightly draped. A chemisette of embroidered tulle fastened at the shoulder with diamond sunbursts makes bell shaped sleeves which fly about lightly as the wearer turns.

so far down in the middle of the back that it met the broad Empire belt. But you will note that the Watteau was not evolved therefrom. The Medici collars are more compact and not so high as they were two months ago. But it is still too early to predict the coming mood in out-of-door garments. Will we wear turns the cool and becoming reefer? Well, hardly; it has enjoyed so stable a popularity that its couge must be given soon. Military capes a la Russe bid fair to come into public favor, but the real spring jacket—the jacket of March and April—is still in abeyance. April-is still in abeyance.



woman may have lived. The familiar saying that one is only as old as he feels appears to be not only true of the heart, but also of the physical changes to which time dooms the body. These changes depend so much upon the habits of life, the amount of exercise, the tem-

perate use of food and drink, as well as upon climate and heredity, that the onset of age in its physical sense may be ten or more years de layed in one who has lived a rational existence While with the intemperate, the sedentary or the overworker the changes that herald the passing of youth's boundary may antedate their natural period by the same number of years.

cise appears to be especially conducive to the preservation of youthfulness and vigor. We have striking evidence of this in men like Gladstone and Bismarck, and in women like Mary Wordsworth and Maria Mitchell, whose love for fresh air and exercise unquestionably prolonged

of systematic exercise.

I have now in mind two patients, both ove rave now in mind two patients, both over seventy years of age, who present a vivid contrast to each other as regards the influence of habits upon the onset of age. Their physical powers are as widely different as though they were separated by twenty years instead of two. One, always a moderate liver, has been obliged by the chances of fortune to "live on a shilling a day and to earn it" as the English shilling a day and to earn it," as the English surgeon once urged a patient to do. Plain fare, plenty of exercise, because a carriage was beyond his means, and early hours—these have brought, him to his present hearty condition at seventy-three—a red-cheeked, active old gentleman, the physical superior of many a careless liver of fifty.

The second patient, always using his carriage from early manhood and indulging for most of his days in the pleasures of the table with more or less intemperate use of stimulants, the same | Suggestions for Dressing Children age finds a broken-down old man, too feeble to walk without a stout stick and practically a physical wreck.

The sleeves are drooping puffs tight within certain limits they may be hastened or wrist. The corselet belt sheathing delayed by anything that will respectively promote or retard the normal waste and gain of Relative as the term "old age" may be, how-ever, many households number in their circle

one or more who has unquestionably reached this period and whose food requirements accordingly demand some special care.

For although old people are said to resemble children very much in their physical needs we recognize the grand difference that they have no longer any body building to carry on, that there is no more constructing on their part, provided the same of the same

part, nor is there any great expenditure of energy, as in the prime of life.

Consequently they do not require the amount of food that those do who must constantly add new tissues to their bodies. The heart of an elderly person beats slower than that of a child, his respectations are allower his respectations. his respirations are slower, his movements are slower and, in general, the life fires are less ac-

Now it is evident that the food of such a person should be very different from that of a hard-working man, whose expenditure of muscular energy demands constant reinforcement from his diet, and equally different from that of a growing child, who is manufacturing new bone and brain stuff daily. It is therefore quite in the course of nature that the appetites of elderly people should be less sharp than those of their juniors, while their digestive powers resemble those of children in being easily overtaxed.

What we would naturally do for elderly people is to provide them a nourishing but not an over-stimulating diet, and one that is at the same time easy of digestion. Moreover, as the vital powers are at a rather low ebb, food that will easily generate heat would seem to be what they require.

Nitrogenous food is certainly required, but

in less proportion than in the prime of life, per-haps not more than two-thirds as much as is required by a strong man at rest. Fats must be given, but something like three-quarters as much as the strong man eats would answer for the grandparent, while of the other class of food the carbo-hydrates (starch and sugars about half as much is required. These esti-

tive powers, we shall try to provide this ele-ment in the most digestible form. The needed nitrogenous element is generally found to be animal food. For such as have not

Soups should always be furnished at least once daily. Soups are not so nourishing as they are appetizing, assisting in that way by their various flavors the digestion of other food. Very little of the proteid element from the meat passes into the liquid in which it is cooked; in fact, the apparently tasteless soup Another jacket, dignified as the "Recamer, is belted with a fold of brown velvet. A deep collar is embroidered in dull gold threads, but is not trimmed with the dark mink, which is not trimmed of the garment. There is a retained in its fibers almost all of the albument of the garment.

men.
But it has parted with its flavor and some salts, and these, with the fresh vegetables which are generally introduced, offer a most valuable addition to a routine meal, and may profitably be provided for two meals in the day

profitably be provided for two meals in the day for children as well as for the aged. Made with milk for the basis, as cream of celery or potato soups, they are doubly nutritious and are generally well digested.

The high nutritive value of beans may be taken advantage of in using them for soups (beans containing 14 per cent of proteids), because in thus preparing them the less digestible fiber or cellulose is strained out through the sieve, and the proteid elements largely remain. largely remain.

largely remain.

The proteid element in fish is very high; salt codfish contains as much as 30 per cent of it. Salt codfish cooked with cream or milk is an excellent type of nutritious and digestible food

excellent type of nutritious and digestible food for this class.

Fats should form a large part of the dietary of the aged on account of their important functions in the body. Their heat-making qualities are specially required for this class of persons. The aged generally exercise little and eat lightly, and therefore do not generate as much heat as younger persons.

Not only is fat a promoter of energy, but it also, when taken with albumen, protects the latter from excessive waste, so that it would be possible for a strong man to live longer on a possible for a strong man to live longer on a very low albuminous diet if he eats considera-ble fat with it than he could possibly live with-

out the fat.

So, as we especially desire to conserve the heat and vitality of these aged people, we shall do well to remember the beneficial influence of fats, which we call "protective food."

fats, which we call "protective food."

Fats may be given as cream and butter, in which form they will probably be better digested than as fat meat, although there is no objection to the latter, if well digested.

The use of sugars and starches, the latter as bread, rice and potatoes, should also be encouraged, and they will generally be enjoyed. Rice is one of the most digestible articles of the starchy list, and, served with a little strong platter gravy (meat juice), it gives some of the proteid elements in which it is markedly deficient.



A PRETTY COMBINATION OF PINK AND GREEN. The pink skirt is finished with three flounces and the empire waist is finished with broad apels of green velvet and balloon sleeves. The seams of skirt are finished with bead passementerie and pendants.

FOR LITTLE TOTS.

in Style and Comfort.

DRESSES THAT LOOK WELL

To Keep Baby Dainty and Clean-A Colore Gingham Apron for Wear During Play Time-Indoor and Street Costumes-Sult

able Material for Becoming Gowns.

Written for The Evening Star. F COURSE EVERY one agrees that there is nothing quite so appropriate for little children

as pure spotless white. However, for the small lovers of mud pies and such like amusements which prove rather dis astrous to clothes, the pure white does not long remain spotless and pretty delicate colors will certainly remain

clean longer and so keep baby the dainty, clean little person whom we are all so proud of. If all small children be provided with sets of colored gingham aprons made with long sleeves and entirely covering the little frocks beneath they would be able to play away to their hearts content, and when the aprons are removed they will still be clean and tidy.



plain, with a few gathers at the neck. A parrow



Simple Mother Hubbard and short-waisted dresses-seem to be the most popular modes for making every-day gowns for little children from two to three years of age, and these are not only very pretty, but can be easily done up. Of course, for extra occasions, something a lit-tle more fancy is appropriate, as is seen in the



In the third illustration with a small body sheer white goods is made with a small body having gathers at the neck and waist in front having gathers at the neck and waist in front the state of the sta





An odd way of trimming a child's skirt is shown in the fifth cut. The hem is turned up on the right side and cut into points, which are edged with feather-edge braid. This is quite a constitution for the serpent, an African name of which is "Hoodoo." The native Haytian viper is conrelief from the plain hem and tucks.



Very small checks or hair-line stripes make a variety in the material for little children's clothes. In the sixth cut the color chosen is pale blue. The little body is tight fitting and has a tiny full vest, which is gathered to a pointed piece of all-over embroidery. A sash put on at the edge of the vest is tied in a large woman, who takes the title of "Mamma-Law."

The majority of styles given have been more appropriate for girls than for boys, so the appropriate for girls than seventh cut gives the boys a turn.



youngest boys before they are old enough to-wear woolen ones. It is the material used in the seventh cut. The dress has a close body buttoning on the side. The skirt is kilted and also fastens on the side with small pearl buttons. The broad collar, belt, cuffs and side of the dress are edged with ruffles of narrow embroidery.

The next illustration (the initial) is also for a

boy, and represents him in his little street cos-tume. The material for the coat is bright red broadcloth. It is double-breasted, and is fastened by two rows of pearl buttons. The buckle of the belt is also of pearl. The ruffle of the cape is fulled onto a plain piece that fits smoothly. The leggings are of red cloth and the cap of red velvet, with resettes to cover the ears and a pretty bow on one side





trimmed in white ribbon. The body is formed of groups of tucks—three in each group-between them is a strip of white satin rib between them is a strip of white satin ribbon. Eight rosatics, two in front and two in the back, encircle the waist, and there are two more on the sieves. A broad collar of soft lace finishes the neck. The skirt and sleeves are full and wide. This little coat should be lined with surah over an interlining of fiannel. A dainty cap of silk and lace completes this little toilet.

VOUDOOISM IN HATTI.

nes of a Midnight Meeting Viewed by s From the New York Sun.

It is interesting to note, in connection with the recent arrest of a negro doctor in Newark charged with the use of vondoo methods in treating his patients, that the practices of this savage superstition are by no means extinct even in the western hemisphere. On the Island of Hayti voudooism is practiced almost openly by the semi-barbaric negroes, and the strongest efforts of the local government seem powerless to stamp it out. Mr. Maurice Feldman, a mechanical engineer, for some time a resident of Port-au-Prince, claims to have witnessed full vondoo sacrifice and ceremony. He had been working on the Panama railroad in 1889. but when the canal company failed he left for Hayti, where he engaged to establish a sugar refinery at Gorman, eight miles from Port-au-Prince. The refinery was being built by Gen. Brenor Prophete, ex-minister of war, and the natives of the district were bitterly opposed to the innovation.

When Feldman arrived at his new post he was warned against accepting anything to cat or drink from a native, lest he be poisoned by these vindictive and half-savage negroes. He was warned in this way because several French mechanics who had come to Hayti in 1872 to establish refineries for Minister Brice had been murdered. They had been induced to drick of the juice of some noxious herb which made them crazy and caused their teeth, nails and hair to fall out. One of their number partook of a poisonous liquid which threw him into a cataleptic fit. He was buried for dead by his friends and afterwardding up by the negroes, who carried him to the altar of the voudco god. where they crushed his skull and devoured his brain. There is a superstition among these people that in this way they may acquire the intelligence, skill and knowledge of their victim. They also mix blood with rum and drink

it at these ceremonies.

Mr. Feldman at first refused to believe that there was any truth in these stories, and it was for this reason that Gen. Prophete arranged to have him witness a voudoo orgie. The exminister's nephew; Mr. Raoul Prophete, a young mulatto, offered to act as his guide, and on the night of December 11, 1889, he conducted Feldman to a place in the woods where it was expected that the negroes would as it was expected that the negroes would as As it would have meant sure death to any

white man seen during such a ceremony the two explorers sought the woods several hours before the time at which it was thought it would begin. They climbed to the top of a tall tree overlooking a clearing in the dense forest having respectively. forest, having previously blackened their faces and hands so that no white spot would be visible if the leaves should part.

sequently the idol to which the Haytian negroes make their sacrifices, as their fathers before them did to the African snake.

In the voudou religion law is the synonym of divinity. The priests of the divinity, therefore, bear the name of "Papa-Law" (French,

papeloi); that is, fathers in the service of the papeion; that is, rathers in the service of the gods. Their assistants are called "Hoogans." Both the "Papa-f.aws" and the "Hoogans" wear their woolly hair hanging in long thick braids, and by this token they are known at sight to be men of a sacred character. In the clearing near which the two men had

concealed themselves stood a rough altar, the "honfour," on the top of which was placed the "sobagni," or tabernacle, in which was confined the sacred viper or god "Hoodoo." Around the sobagni and on top of the altar were piled a number of bracelets and amulets of metal which the "Para Law". of metal which the "Papa-Laws" were to bless during the ceremony and thus endow them with mystic virtues. These amulets are sold to the megroes for large sums and are called "hoongas," which, literally translated, means Sets of butterfly bows for the shoulders or-nament simple white dresses very much. Palest apple green, old rose, robin's egg blue and scarlet when tied in bows with several loops are very peromine. commit most awful crimes to satisfy their passions and their caprices, and especially to preserve over the minds of the believers in vondooism an occult power against which no organized law can have any effect. Not only do they poison people and inoculate the germs of cataleptic fits in order to dispose of their enemies, but they even go so far as to bury people alive and take them up at night in order to practice upon them their horrible cult.

On this night of December 11, 1889, the sacred drums were besten at dusk, and it was not long before 300 or 400 negroes men and not long before 300 or 400 negroes—men and women—had gathered in the clearing near the tree at the top of which sat the two men. The divinities were loudly invoked with the aid of the three drums and by an iron triangle beaten by steel bar. These noises constituted the first part of the ceremony. They were followed by the drinking of taffa, a kind of cheap rum. The victim, a child about six years of age, put to sleep by some stupefying drug and called the "calf without horns," was placed upon the altar. Then began dancing about the altar, or rather the wild contortion of limbs and bodies, to which has been given the names of "Banto which has been given the names of "Bam-boula," "Chica," "Calinda," &c. The dancers howled their songs to the god of voudooism, the words of which are somewhat to this effect:

the words of which are somewhat to this effect:

"Oh, powerful divinities, question the graveyard! It will tell you truly which gives you
the most victims, death or our cult."

The negroes rapidly became intoxicated from
the effects of the tafls. The men and the
women in their frenzy tore off their clothing
and denced wildly about, their black, naked
bodies shining by the light of torches of tar,
which had been placed in the ground about the
altar. When the dance was ended the "PapaLaw" seized the victim by the back of the neck
and held it on high with his left hand, while the and held it on high with his left hand, while the negroes sang a chant somewhat like this:

Eh! Eh! Bamba—eh! Cansa Moune, ho de le! Canga, Cansa, do ki la! Canga ka li, Canga la!

At the end of the song the "Papa-Law" plunged the sacred knife into the throat of the innocent victim, and the child's blood fell into a sacrod vessel held by the Hoogan. Rum was mixed with the blood and the "Mamma-Law" passed it around to be tasted by every one present. The fanatical fury of come of the present. The lanatcal lary of come of the negroes became so great after having tasted of this that they threw themselves upon the victim and tore the body to pieces with their nails and teeth and devoured the flesh like cannibals. Then the priest cut in pieces what remained and passed it to the "Mamma-Law," who placed it over a fire in a pot with rice and red beans. When cooked the hideous meal was distributed among those present, and more taffe

was drunk.

The disgusting scene became indescribable.
The alcohol and the excitement of the dancing drove the naked negroes into an insane fury.
Seemingly insensible to any pain, they injured themselves with their own knives, and plunged themselves with the bedience themselves. the air and fell upon their heads; they pilled themselves one upon the other, all giving vent to the most inhuman howls. Sensual excite-ment succeeded this phase, and the forest be-came the scene of the most brutal exhibitions of

came the scene of the most brutal exhibitions of animal passioh.

This lasted for hours, while the sinister drums kept on inciting the negroes with their deep tones and driving them on to worse deeds of passion and brutality. The fury of some of them became so great that in a paroxysm of fanaticism they rushed to their huts and got their own children, whom they brought to be sacrificed to the "Hoodoo." They did not even take the time to offer them for sacrifice by the priest, but as the child was carried to the scene